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ADDRESS
OF THE
DEWAN OF MYSORE
TO THE
DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

30th SEPTEMBER 1914.

1.—Preliminary.

GENTLEMEN,

I rise, in obedience to the command laid upon me by His Highness the Maharaja, to welcome you to this, the thirty-first session of the Dasara Representative Assembly, and to place before you an account of the past year's administration of the State and of the measures projected or in operation to promote the well-being of His Highness' subjects.

2. On account of the increasing bulk and variety of the subjects to be dealt with, the Address will be presented, as was done last year, in two parts. The first part deals with the more important events and measures requiring notice, and the second with matters which are either of limited importance at the present time, or are connected only with the routine work of the administration.

3. The thought which is uppermost in our minds at the present moment is the great war which is convulsing Europe from end to end and the effects of which, on account of the growth of communications, are felt over the entire habited portion of the world. India, as forming part of the British Empire, is intimately concerned in the war. That we are able to go on with our ordinary routine duties at such a time without undue anxiety or excitement, we owe to the great sea power of the Empire and the normal orderliness of British methods of administration. The war has brought the subjects of His Majesty in the Indian Empire nearer to the Throne, and at no time were the harmony of feeling and the solidarity of

War.

interests between the rulers and the ruled, between the Paramount Power and the Feudatory States, felt to be closer than they are at the present time.

4. As a Feudatory State, we have endeavoured to do our part. His Highness the Maharaja has placed his troops and the entire resources of the State unreservedly at the disposal of the Imperial Government. His Highness has also contributed a sum of Rupees fifty lakhs towards the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force which is now fighting the Empire's battle on the Continent.

5. In conveying this offer in a letter dated 20th August 1914 to His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness said:—

“ This is a time at which the Feudatory States
“ and all the subjects of the British Empire should
“ stand shoulder to shoulder for her defence, and I
“ desire to assure Your Excellency, in all sincerity, of
“ the devotion and loyalty of my people and our
“ readiness to make every sacrifice to protect our
“ common interests.”

His Excellency the Viceroy concluded a highly appreciative message in these words:—

“ For the moment, I will only add that the
“ thought that you, my friend, have shown such
“ splendid patriotism at a time like this fills my
“ heart with a warm glow of pleasure.”

It would be superfluous to say before this Assembly that the action taken by His Highness has met with universal acclaim in every corner of the State.

Seasonal Prospects.

6. The subject which next claims our attention is the state of the season. The rainfall of last year was scanty and ill-distributed. It began late and ended early. In the five monsoon months of June to October, the total rainfall amounted to 19·38 inches in Bangalore against an average of 27·09 inches and to 29·25 inches for the whole State, or 10·32 inches short of the average. The heavy fall of the south-west monsoon did not commence till late in September and that of the north-east monsoon carried us only into the earlier part of October. The rainfall of these two months did much good but the effect was partly marred by the abrupt termination of the north-east monsoon in the first week of October.

The result was a shrinkage of area under the ragi crop and some increase in that under gram. The yield of neither crop was good. The tanks failed to get the usual supply of water and the outturn of paddy in the

maidan tract was adversely affected. In the important paddy-growing areas of the *malnad* and the Mysore District, however, the paddy crop was by no means unsatisfactory. A large number of cattle have died and many have lost condition for want of fodder.

7. The current monsoon also began badly. The usual *mungar* rains were not very abundant nor well-distributed. In the months of June and July, the rainfall amounted to 2.59 and 13.33 inches respectively, including the fall in the *malnad* parts, against an average of 4.51 and 10.25 inches; but in the *maidan* areas, the corresponding figures were 0.72 and 2.58 inches against an average of 2.22 and 3.61 inches respectively. The situation was partly relieved by the favourable rains of August, but the crops in many parts are yet young and the rainfall in the next few weeks must determine the character of our harvests at the end of the season.

8. As a result of the rapid communications and the changing conditions of the outer world, prices have been going up in recent years and the precarious rainfall of the past two successive seasons has raised them to famine rates. This is causing much hardship to the poorer officials, artisans and labouring classes. The cultivators have been getting very good prices for their crops, which have enabled them to pay their revenue with ease; but in areas in which the crops suffered more than ordinary damage, the raiyats have had very little left to sell. *Prices.*

9. Government have done all in their power to meet the situation. Tank beds have been ordered to be given out for cultivation; funds have been sanctioned for sinking drinking water wells; State forests have been thrown open to free grazing; arrangements have been made for procuring and supplying fodder; and a large amount of money—in fact, all that the Revenue Officers asked for—has been made available for granting loans and advances. *Preparations to meet distress.*

Steps have been taken to have the village programmes re-examined with a view to ascertaining whether the works included in them are sufficient and well-distributed. With many village works ready to hand and the unusually large number of public works and railways, some of great magnitude, in progress in different parts of the State, we are peculiarly well circumstanced in the matter of providing work to persons in need of employment.

2.—Important Events of the Year.

Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

10. During the year His Highness the Maharaja had the privilege of welcoming His Excellency the Viceroy in our midst. The tour lasted from the 3rd to the 21st November 1913, and it included Gersoppa Falls, Mysore, the Kheddas, Bangalore, and a visit to the Kolar Gold Fields. The visit cannot be referred to without recalling the memory of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge who accompanied the Viceroy and who to our great sorrow is now no more. I have no doubt I am voicing the sentiments of the entire Assembly, when I say that our respectful sympathies are with His Excellency Lord Hardinge in his great bereavement, and it is our earnest hope that His Excellency may have strength to continue the administration of this great Empire with the same conspicuous sympathy and success that has characterised it till now.

The Treaty.

11. Another event of outstanding importance was the generous act of the British Government in sanctioning the substitution, in place of the Instrument of Transfer of 1881, of a new Treaty for Mysore, indicating the high esteem in which His Highness the Maharaja is held by the British Government. The change was welcomed by all classes of people, and was regarded as a signal proof of the sympathy and generosity which has always marked the policy of the Supreme Government towards this State. In this connection, I cannot do better than quote the sentiments to which His Excellency the Viceroy gave expression on the 6th November 1913, when he made this historic announcement in the City of Mysore :—

“I have now the pleasant duty of making an announcement, which it is as gratifying to me to deliver, as I trust it will be to Your Highness to receive. Some four months ago Your Highness wrote me a letter in which you took exception to certain features in the Instrument of Transfer of 1881, under which the Government of Mysore was restored to Your Highness' father, and you urged that the document should be revised both in substance and in form, in such a manner as to indicate more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore. After a very careful consideration of the question I have decided with the

concurrence of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to substitute for the Instrument of Transfer a new Treaty which will place the relations between us on a footing more in consonance with Your Highness' actual position among the Feudatory Chiefs in India. His Majesty's Government, in accepting my proposal, have observed that Your Highness' views on this question were stated with much force and moderation and that they derive additional weight from the high character and reputation which Your Highness has always borne. With this observation I desire to associate myself in the very fullest degree, and I look on it as a particularly happy circumstance, that it should have fallen to my lot to convey to Your Highness on this auspicious occasion so striking a proof of the esteem and regard in which you are held by those responsible for the Government of this great Empire."

12. The reforms in the Legislative Council, which His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to sanction and which were announced to you last year, have been fully given effect to. They included the nomination of four elected members from this Assembly and four from the districts, and the grant of the privileges of interpellation and discussion of the budget.

Reforms in the Legislative Council.

The reformed Council met three times during the year and the State Budget of the current year was placed before them for discussion in June last with an explanatory statement by the Financial Secretary. The discussion took place on the 7th July and was participated in by nearly all the non-official members present.

13. The number of members on the Executive Council has been increased from two to three in consequence of the appointment of His Highness the Yuvaraja as an Extraordinary Member. The Yuvaraja, as you are aware, worked for some time as Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, but the post offered too limited a field for his abilities and His Highness therefore decided, after the Yuvaraja's return from the European tour, that he should be appointed as an Extraordinary Member of the Council. The Yuvaraja has now held that high office for about eight months and though it is not for me to appraise his work, I cannot refrain from expressing the admiration of a colleague for the soundness of judgment and the breadth and freshness of view that he brings to bear on questions which come before him.

The Executive Council and the appointment of His Highness the Yuvaraja as an Extraordinary Member.

3.—Principal events of the Year's Administration.

14. I will now refer briefly to the operations of the Departments of Government, one by one, beginning with the Financial Department.

Financial Department.

15. As you are aware, the financial statement of His Highness' Government for the year 1914-15 was for the first time discussed in the Legislative Council in July last.

Revised estimates for 1913-14.

16. The revenue for the year 1913-14, according to the revised estimates, stood at Rs. 317.30 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 237.23 lakhs showing a net surplus of Rs. 80.07 lakhs. Omitting 30 lakhs received on account of surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station, the year's transactions showed a surplus of Rs. 50.07 lakhs made up as under:—

Increase of revenue in excess of Budget figures 30.13 lakhs.

Savings in ordinary expenditure ... 11.22 "

Estimated surplus in the original Budget. ... 8.72 "

Total ... 50.07 lakhs.

Special grants aggregating Rs. 65.10 lakhs had also been made for important Capital works, viz., the Cauvery Reservoir Works, extension of the Cauvery Power Scheme, new Railways and Bangalore Tramways. Of these grants, the Departments were able to utilise to the extent of Rs. 37.68 lakhs. The principal reasons for the lapses are the postponement of the payment of compensation in connection with the Cauvery Reservoir Scheme and unavoidable delays in maturing schemes and ordering out materials for the other projected works.

Budget Estimates for 1914-15.

17. Turning now to the Budget estimates for the current official year (1914-15), which have been based on the expectation of a normal year, the gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 285.09 lakhs and the gross expenditure at Rs. 358.63 lakhs. Analysed into ordinary and extraordinary, the figures stand thus:—

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE	
	Lakhs.		Lakhs.
Gross Revenue	Rs. 285'09	Gross expenditure	Rs. 358'63
Deduct arrears of surplus revenues of Civil and Military Station	12'00	Deduct special grants for capital account works	Lakhs.
		1. Cauvery Reservoir works	37'50
		2. Cauvery Power Scheme extension	5'67
		3. Electric Tramways	6'00
		4. State Railways construction	36'00
		5. Capital for subsidised Railways	10'00
			95'17
Net ordinary receipts	273'09	Net ordinary expenditure	263'46
		Surplus in the ordinary account	9'63
	273'09		273'09

18. A statement of the assets and liabilities of the State as they stood on the 1st July 1914 is appended to this address which will show that notwithstanding the heavy outlay on capital account works, the financial position may be regarded as entirely satisfactory.

19. It was noticed last year that the claim of the Mysore Government for the surplus revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Tract had received the generous recognition of the Government of India. After a careful scrutiny, the amount payable to the State to the end of the year 1911-12 was fixed at a little over Rs. 39 lakhs of which a substantial instalment, *viz.*, Rs. 30 lakhs, was paid during the year.

Surplus Revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Tract.

20. The closing balance at the credit of the depositors in the Savings Banks on the last day of the year 1913-14 was Rs. 73,01,284 against Rs. 74,99,274 on the last day of the previous year, excluding interest in either case. The withdrawals in the year 1913-14 were in excess of deposits by nearly 2 lakhs, a result which is said to be partly due to depositors having transferred their funds from the Savings Banks to the Bank of Mysore.

Savings Banks.

21. The increase in the Gazetted and ministerial staff of the Account Department referred to last year, took effect during the year under review.

Account Department.

In view of the large public works and railway projects in progress and the consequent increase in accounts work, the appointments of a Deputy Comptroller and of a Chief Superintendent for the Public Works and Railway Branch of the Department, were sanctioned.

Revenue Department.

22. The Mysore Civil Service Examination was held in November and December last under the revised rules of January 1913, and three of the successful candidates were appointed Assistant Commissioners, on probation.

Orders were passed during the year revising the scale of the Revenue Establishment of the Deputy Commissioners' Offices.

The Village Improvement scheme came into operation about four months before the close of the year and the results achieved will be explained in a future section of this Address.

Excise.

23. I remarked last year that the receipts under excise revenue during the year 1912-13 had reached a record figure, but those of the year 1913-14 have proved even higher, being Rs. 55,28,281 or Rs. 4,33,971 in excess of the previous year. Nearly half of this was obtained from shop rental and the remainder from increased consumption. The increase occurred in respect of all dutiable articles except foreign liquor. The consumption of the cheaper kinds of this liquor is gradually on the decrease and liquors manufactured in the Central Distillery, Bangalore, are becoming more popular.

Forests.

24. The total forest revenue realised during the year was also a record figure. It amounted to Rs. 32,71,336 and about two-thirds of this were obtained from the sale of 2,158 tons of sandalwood. The expenditure under conservancy and the establishment of the department was Rs. 7,45,476.

Two Forest Officers have been placed on special duty to survey the Forest resources of the State and to investigate the possibility of utilising them for industrial purposes. These officers completed, by the close of the year, the exploration of the Ghaut Forests in the Shimoga District and of the forests near the head waters of the Tunga and in the Jager valley in the Kadur District. One of them also assisted the experts engaged by Government to investigate the possibility of starting the manufacture of pencils and matches in the State. These officers have submitted their detailed reports which are now under the consideration of Government.

The Khedda operations organized on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the State, in November last, were successfully conducted and in spite of heavy casualties among the captured elephants, resulted in a net gain of Rs. 52,585 to the State.

25. A gratifying reform was made during the year *Stamps.* in the Stamp Department by the issue of stamps bearing the portrait of His Highness the Maharaja.

The Stamp Manufactory which till now had been located in a part of the Public Office Buildings, was removed to the new premises contiguous to the Government Press, where the new machines purchased during the year have been installed.

26. One notable event in connection with the judicial administration of the State was the Judicial Conference held at Mysore in June last for the purpose of discussing questions of importance relating to the administration of justice. The Conference which was presided over by Rajamantrapravina Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, C. I. E., First Member of Council, was the first of its kind and included among its members, experienced Judicial Officers and Advocates, besides several prominent gentlemen representing the general public. The resolutions passed and the recommendations made will be duly considered by Government. *Protection. Judicial Department.*

The services of Sir Leslie C. Miller, till recently a Judge of the Madras High Court, have been secured to fill the office of Chief Judge of our Chief Court, rendered vacant by the death of Rao Bahadur Mr. P. S. Krishna Rao.

27. The proposals for improving the strength and prospects of the staff of the Police Department outlined in my Address last year have been given effect to and the total strength of the permanent force as improved was 862 officers and 5,161 men on the 30th June 1914. The jurisdiction over the Kolar Gold Fields Railway has been temporarily restored to the State and the necessary Police staff entertained for one year. *Police Department.*

28. The discipline and efficiency of the Military Department were maintained at the usual high level and the health of the troops was good. *Military Department.*

In my Address last year, I informed you that it was under contemplation to improve the pay and prospects of the Barr forces. A scheme involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 26,000 a year was recently sanctioned and is being given effect to.

29. I stated in my Address last year that a Committee had been appointed in July 1913 to enquire into certain complaints about the purity of the vaccine lymph used in the State. The Committee, after careful investigation, came to the conclusion that the Mysore lymph *Medical and Public Health Departments.*

was free from harmful impurities and that, in point of potency, it compared very favourably with lymph manufactured elsewhere in India. They however considered that it was desirable to further reduce the extraneous, though harmless, organisms contained in the lymph and have made certain recommendations which have met with the approval of Government.

The Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet will be shortly opened. The quarters for the staff have not yet been built, but the hospital work will be carried on by securing temporary accommodation for the present.

30. The Malnad Improvement Scheme, undertaken during the year for the sanitary and economic improvement of the *malnad*, will be referred to at a later stage of this Address.

**Development, Moral
and Material.**

Economic Conference.

31. The several Committees of the Economic Conference and the departments connected with them were strengthened during the past official year and special efforts were made to systematize the work of the Conference and make it more practical. At the commencement of the year the constitution of the Conference and its Committees was modified slightly and their functions defined more clearly. As announced in my Address last October, 16 seats on the Conference were thrown open for election, 8 by the Members of this Assembly and 8 by the district electorates, and these elected representatives took part in the session of the Conference in June last. As the Deputy Inspector-General of Education who was the *Ex-officio* Secretary to the Education Committee had heavy duties to discharge, a whole-time officer has been appointed to look after the work of the Education Committee. The Standing Committee, whose chief function is to co-ordinate the work of the three Central Committees, met on two occasions during the year to consider several important questions. The work of the District Committees has been placed on a more satisfactory basis by the formation of Sub-Committees corresponding to the three Central Committees.

The work of the Conference has developed to a material extent and the progress made will be referred to later on.

Education.

32. The number of public institutions increased from 2,725 to 3,001 or by 276 and their attendance from 131,539 to 158,334, or by 26,795. The number of private institutions also increased from 1,843 to 2,133 and their strength from 24,901 to 29,396. The increase in

the number and strength of public institutions was chiefly due to the large number of primary schools for boys and girls opened during the year. The number of industrial and other technical institutions rose from 28 to 35. The total number of public and private institutions was 5,134 with a strength of 187,730 pupils as against 4,568 institutions with a strength of 156,440 pupils in the previous year. The total number of institutions, public and private, thus increased by 566 and their strength by 31,290. Of the total number of pupils, 154,319 were boys and 33,411 were girls, as against 129,009 boys and 27,431 girls in the year 1912-13. The percentage of boys at school to the male population of school-age rose from 29·8 to 35 and that of girls at school to the female population of school-age from 6·4 to 7·7, the percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-age being 21·4 as against 18·0 in the previous year.

33. The Central College at Bangalore was affiliated to the Madras University in the Chemistry Branch of the B. A. Pass course and in the Physics Branch of the Honours course, but the institution of the Honours course in Chemistry had to be postponed for want of an Assistant Professor with European training. An Honours course in History and Economics was opened in the Maharaja's College at Mysore. The institution of these courses rendered some outlay necessary upon equipment and additional staff.

34. Other improvements were also made in Collegiate education, but the energies of the department were chiefly devoted to the development of elementary education. A special grant of one lakh of rupees was made for the expansion of village schools and a lakh and a half for the construction of school buildings. Sanction was also given to the opening of 1,000 schools under the grant-in-aid rules. The principle is that the villagers should supplement the grant given by Government by contributions in money or kind so that no teacher may have to serve on less than Rs. 10 a month.

A scheme of compulsory education has been sanctioned and will for the present be tried in 15 selected centres. Rules have been framed, funds provided, and all the requisite preliminary arrangements completed.

35. The expansion of primary and secondary education has created a need for a larger supply of trained teachers and for a higher standard of training than has hitherto been available in the State. In order to provide

for this, a scheme for re-modelling the Training Schools and increasing their number has been approved. Its principal features are the conversion of the Normal School at Mysore into a Training College by the addition of a training class for graduate teachers, the re-modelling of the Training Schools at Shimoga and Kolar and the immediate opening of a new Training School at Tumkur. The result of these changes will be that 440 teachers will in future be trained every year as against 254 at present.

36. The various arrangements for providing technical and commercial education sketched in my Address last year have been given effect to. A Mechanical Engineering School and a Commercial School have been opened in Bangalore and the new Chamarajendra Technical Institute has been formed in Mysore by the amalgamation of two existing institutions. All these institutions are reported to have done excellent work during the year. Arrangements have been made for opening additional sections in the Mechanical Engineering School for training Industrial Teachers, Railway Permanent Way Inspectors, Engine Drivers and Telegraph Signallers.

A printing class will be held tentatively for a year in a part of the Government Press building, where instruction will be given in composing, proof reading and printing.

37. Female education has also continued to advance. The number of public institutions for girls increased to 397 during the year from 360, the number in the previous year. Orders have been passed for the reorganization of the Maharani's College at Mysore and the Girls' Schools in the District headquarters with a view to enlarge their usefulness. A hostel will be attached to the College, and the present Widows' Home in Mysore will be taken over under Government management and form an *annexe* to the College. The Government Girls' School, Bangalore, and the Empress Girls' School, Tumkur, will be raised to the High School standard by the opening of Kannada Upper Secondary classes. English Lower Secondary classes will be added to these schools as well as to the Aryabalika Patasala and the Chamarajpet Girls' School, Bangalore. Provision for English instruction will be made in the Malleswaram Girls' School, Bangalore, and the Girls' Schools at Kolar, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Hassan. The reorganization provides for instruction in industrial and domestic arts in addition to education of a literary character. An

Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools has also been temporarily engaged.

38. Among other important measures introduced may be mentioned the appointment of a Deputy Inspector-General of Education to be in direct charge of Vernacular education and the revision of the grades of Educational officers and Head Masters and teachers in High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools so as to fix the number of appointments in each grade, to prevent overlapping of scales, to facilitate selection on the ground of merit, to allow interchange between the tutorial and inspecting staff and to make the pay of the teachers in Anglo-Vernacular Schools attractive. The benefits of the State Life Insurance have been thrown open to the teachers of aided institutions on certain conditions.

39. An Educational Exhibition was held at Mysore during the last Dasara and was largely attended. A similar Exhibition held in the Government High School at Bangalore, in the latter part of December was also very popular.

40. It had been felt for some time past that if the Agricultural Department was to do any effective work in the way of improving the staple industry of the country, a considerable addition to its staff was necessary. The Department was accordingly re-organized during the year and the results are beginning to be apparent. The new arrangements could be brought into effect only four months before the close of the year, but even in this short period, it was found possible to inaugurate a large amount of new work, demonstration in particular, which had hitherto of necessity, been confined to a comparatively few places and which has now been extended to every district in the State. *Department of Agriculture.*

41. In my Address last year I mentioned that an Agricultural School had been opened at Bangalore for giving practical instruction in agriculture. The school has now completed the first year of its existence and has on its rolls 15 new students and 14 in the second year of their studies. A short course which lasted a week was held in connection with cultivating operations for the benefit of raiyats and land-holders, and was attended by about a hundred of them. In the present year it is hoped to have a regular series of such short courses and buildings are being erected for the accommodation of persons coming to attend them.

*Department of
Industries and Com-
merce.*

42. The rules for regulating the grant of takavi loans for industrial purposes referred to in my Address last year, have been amplified so as to provide for the sale of machinery on a hire purchase system as an alternative to takavi loans. Takavi and other loans amounting to nearly one lakh of rupees were granted during the year.

Twenty-six installations involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,44,000 had been completed and 13 were in hand at the close of the year.

As a result of the successful working of the pumping stations at Harihar and Hansvadi, a number of pumping plants for irrigation are expected to be established shortly on the banks of the Tungabhadra and its two main branches.

43. Several bulletins were issued during the year embodying the results of departmental enquiries which related, among other subjects, to the sugar industry in Mysore, the use of oil engine and suction gas plants, and the cultivation of sisal-hemp. The statistics of rail-borne trade hitherto received not being quite satisfactory, arrangements have been made with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company to obtain quarterly statements in detail, of the imports and exports carried into and out of the Mysore State by rail.

Co-operative Societies.

44. The Co-operative movement made considerable progress during the year. It is satisfactory to note that the movement is now extending to the *Malnad* districts, where it had hitherto made little headway. While Credit Societies continue to maintain their popularity and usefulness, other forms of co-operation are coming to be gradually adopted. There are societies undertaking, for instance, the irrigation of land, the purchase of raw materials and the sale of commodities on the co-operative principle.

During the year under review the number of Societies rose from 343 to 530, the membership from 24,538 to 40,479, the working capital from Rs. 12,89,338 to Rs. 21,47,340, the total transactions from Rs. 59,52,081 to Rs. 96,28,523, the profits from Rs. 1,29,931 to Rs. 2,30,224 and the reserve fund from Rs. 30,600 to Rs. 56,240. The Central Bank of Bangalore is in a flourishing condition and has lent a sum of Rs. 2,65,000 to 57 societies. It continues to be the main source of capital to the rural societies. Three of the Unions have

supplied capital to the extent of about Rs. 25,000 and one is contemplating to finance its affiliated Societies to the extent of Rs. 20,000. As almost all the capital required was thus raised either locally or from the institutions mentioned above, it was not considered necessary to make any grants out of the funds placed at the disposal of the Registrar by the Government and from the Privy Purse of His Highness the Maharaja.

45. The third Provincial Conference was held at Mysore last October and was opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja and presided over by Dewan Bahadur Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty. Smaller and less formal but equally useful Conferences were held at ten other places and owed their initiative and success mostly to local effort and organization guided by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

46. The total expenditure on public works from all sources including Local Funds amounted to about Rs. 59½ lakhs during the year against Rs. 51 lakhs in the preceding year. Of this amount, Rs. 29½ lakhs were spent on irrigation works and Rs. 29¾ lakhs on civil works and military buildings.

Technical Departments.

Public Works Department.

47. The construction of the Cauvery Reservoir at Kannambadi is progressing satisfactorily. The difficult portion of the work in the river-bed and the banks was completed during the year and the masonry rose to a height of 44 feet above the bed on the south bank and to 36 feet on the north bank. Water is now stored to a height of 8 feet at the gap in the centre of the dam. Arrangements are being made for the construction of turbine sluices in the dam with a view to install a power station at the reservoir itself, from which energy may be supplied to the Belagola Pumping Station, Mysore, and other places in that neighbourhood.

In order to provide the owners of submerged wet lands with lands in exchange, Government have, besides adopting other necessary measures, sanctioned the execution of four channel projects, two of which have already been put in hand and the remaining two will be started during the course of this year.

A scheme has also been devised for the expansion of irrigation generally under the reservoir and for affording facilities for growing high-rated crops like sugarcane, turmeric, mulberry, etc.

48. With a view to develop irrigation on a scientific basis, the formation of a new Irrigation Division has been

Irrigation Improvements.

sanctioned tentatively for three years, at an annual outlay of Rs. 30,000. The work assigned to the Division was explained in the last year's Address.

The Block System of Irrigation under the Marikanave Reservoir, which was brought into force from the 1st July 1913, is being carefully worked. The colonisation of the canal area and the improvement of sanitation and means of communication of the canal villages are receiving attention.

Panchayets have been constituted for 25 villages under the Tank Panchayet Regulation.

Electrical Department.

49. The fourth installation of the Cauvery Hydro-Electric Power Scheme had well advanced by the close of the year and is expected to be completed before July 1915. Reduced rates for electric power were introduced during the year with a view to encouraging its use for domestic and industrial purposes. The estimates framed for the scheme of Electric Tramways for Bangalore required revision, and the new works had to be held in abeyance. The work will be resumed as soon as an understanding is reached with the Civil and Military Station as regards their share of the estimate.

Railway Department.

50. Up to 1900, the total length of Railway lines open in the State was 410 miles and the capital outlay Rs. 223 lakhs. The length remained stationary till 1911.

The programme of Railway development sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 224-30—Ry. F. 124-11-12, dated the 13th November 1911, provided for an addition of 259½ miles to the existing length at an aggregate outlay of Rs. 130 lakhs.

51. A State Railway Department was organised in 1912. Surveys and preliminary investigations in connection with the lines in the approved programme were vigorously prosecuted. The selection of the necessary staff, the investigation of the several alternative lines for some of the suggested projects and the necessity of submitting the final project estimates for the approval of the Railway Board naturally took up considerable time. Regular construction operations could not be started for a year or more from the date of organization of the department.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 110 lakhs for opening out 259 miles of different gauges have been brought on the sanctioned list. A project for a line from Bangalore to Hosur estimated to cost Rs. 12.72 lakhs for 30.69 miles is pending with the Railway Board. Projects

for another 146 miles estimated to cost Rs. 94 lakhs are ready and are awaiting the settlement of the question of ways and means and conditions of construction and working. Arrangements are in progress for undertaking surveys for the Shimoga Feeder Railways and Tramways to Hebhe and Kakankote.

52. Negotiations are in progress regarding three more lines intended to connect our system of Railways with important places in the surrounding districts of British India, *viz.*, a line from Nanjangud to Erode, another from Hassan to Mangalore and a third from Mysore to the Coorg frontier ending for the present at Virarajendrapet along the left bank of the Cauvery. His Highness' Government attach much importance to the early construction of all these lines and particularly of the first named link.

53. The work on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway was commenced during November 1913 and is being pushed on vigorously. The section of the Tarikere-Yedahalli Tramway between Tarikere and Lakvalli has been opened for traffic, but work on the section beyond Lakvalli is delayed owing to the prevalence of plague in that locality. The works required in connection with the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway between Bangalore and Yelahanka, have to be carried out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and estimates are under preparation. The section between Yelahanka and Devanahalli has just been opened for goods traffic. The rest of the work may be completed by the end of December 1914. Sanction of the Government of India was received very recently to the Kolar-Chikballapur Railway project and arrangements are being made to start work on that line. The project for the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway has also been sanctioned by the Government of India and the question of financing the same as well as the Kadur-Chikmagalur and Chikmagalur-Hassan lines is under consideration.

54. Arrangements are being made to have properly equipped Loco, Traffic, Ways and Works Departments for working the State lines.

55. Further capital outlay is being incurred on the State open lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the total outlay to the end of 1913-14 being Rs. 2,56,00,000. Till the year 1907-08, the net earnings to the State from these lines were insufficient to meet interest charges and the net result of working up to that year, was a deficit of about Rs. 65 lakhs.

*Department of Geology
and Mining.*

Since 1907-08, however, the earnings have improved and the deficit has been reduced to about Rs. 50 lakhs.

56. The output of gold during 1913-14 was 559,640 ounces of an approximate value of Rs. 3,22,83,047 which shows a decrease of Rs. 95,897, compared with 561,270 ounces of the value of Rs. 3,23,78,944 in 1912-13. The total royalty realised was approximately Rs. 18,91,486 against Rs. 18,99,971 in 1912-13.

The shortage of water in the Cauvery during the months of May and June necessitated a serious reduction in the power supply to the Field, which retarded development work, but did not materially affect the output of gold. The outlook of the Field remains very much the same as during the previous year. The work undertaken last year at the Woolagiri Mine in the Mysore District was brought to a close in August 1913 as the developments were not promising. Work at the Siddarahalli Mine in the Kadur District has been suspended for want of funds.

57. In accordance with the decision of Government arrived at last year, steps have been taken for the preparation and publication of a Geological Map of Mysore showing the general results of survey work. Separate maps on a larger scale and with more detailed information will also be published for the more important areas likely to contain mineral deposits.

This is one of the important departments of Government which require reorganisation and proposals to that end are under consideration.

*Local Self-Government.
Municipal Funds.*

58. The receipts under Municipal Funds during the year amounted to about Rs. 10,97,000 and the expenditure to about Rs. 10,01,000 of which a sum of Rs. 2,87,000 was spent on Public Works, Rs. 2,31,000 on conservancy and the balance under other heads.

The question of financing the water-supply scheme of Davangere town, which is estimated to cost over 2 lakhs of rupees, was satisfactorily settled during the year and Government have sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 30,000 towards the project and undertaken to execute the work without making any charge on account of establishment or tools and plant. Government have also sanctioned the grant of one-half of the cost of installing Jewell Filters for the Chitaldrug water-supply, and of carrying out certain improvements urgently required for the Kolar and Shimoga water works. A scheme of water-supply for the town of Dodballapur is under consideration.

and it is noteworthy that the townspeople of that place have come forward with offers of subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 18,000 towards the cost of the project, of which a sum of Rs. 11,000 has been actually paid.

59. The construction of the underground sewerage and outfall works was continued during the year. Sixty-nine properties were acquired at a cost of Rs. 50,677 and the total expenditure incurred by the Board amounted to Rs. 2,93,000. *Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.*

60. In order to investigate the needs of the Bangalore City in the direction of improvements and future expansion, a Committee consisting of Engineer and other officers and leading non-official gentlemen has been appointed with Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bahadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty as Chairman. The Committee met several times and have submitted a rough scheme of improvements to be carried out in the next three years. For preliminary operations in this connection, Government have placed a grant of Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of the Committee. *City Improvement Committee, Bangalore.*

61. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 2,23,000, and including the opening balance of Rs. 2,56,901 the total income was Rs. 4,79,901. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,70,700 and the year thus closed with a balance of Rs. 3,09,201. *Local Funds General.*

62. The income under all heads of District Funds during the year 1913-14 was approximately Rs. 9,28,387 which, together with the opening balance of Rs. 6,56,497, amounted to Rs. 15,84,884. The total expenditure was nearly Rs. 11,42,674 thus leaving a balance of Rs. 4,42,210 at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 4,77,750 was spent on Public Works, Rs. 2,60,924 on Public Health, Safety and Convenience, and Rs. 3,02,603 on Railway construction. All the Local Boards in the Shimoga District were reconstituted during the year, and the Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 was amended so as to empower the District Boards to levy a Railway Cess with the approval of Government. *District Funds.*

63. A Committee consisting of Dewan Bahadur Mr. C. Srikanthaswara Aiyar, Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Muzrai Superintendent, was appointed to investigate the working of the Department and report upon the various reforms and improvements needed in the administration of the Muzrai institutions. The Committee have sent up a detailed report on the several points referred to them for investigation. *Miscellaneous Departments. Muzrai Department.*

The report is now under the consideration of Government.

The new Muzrai Regulation came into operation from 1st January 1914.

Government Press.

64. The outturn of work in the Central Press was slightly less than in the previous year and the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,05,485 against Rs. 1,06,266 in the year previous. The reduction of output and expenditure was due to the transfer of a portion of the work to the Branch Press at Mysore and to the fact that on the whole a less quantity of printing was called for from the several departments and some printing was also done in private presses.

The question of further reducing if possible, the work done in the Government Press, is engaging attention.

65. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 117 as against 128 in the previous year.

Government Gardens.

66. The Government Gardens were satisfactorily maintained throughout the year and improvements effected to most of them. The details are given in Part II of this Address.

Archæological Department.

67. Arrangements have been made for revising the Mysore Gazetteer prepared by Mr. Rice with a view to bringing it up to date. Praktanavimarsa Vichakshana. Mr. R. A. Narasimhachar has been entrusted with this work in addition to his other duties as Officer in charge of the Archæological Researches. A definite programme of work for this department for the next three years is under the consideration of Government.

4.—Development of Economic Resources.

68. Having dealt with the chief events of the administration during the year, it may not be out of place to

recapitulate some of the larger measures undertaken in the State for developing its economic resources.

Seven projects of this description seem to deserve notice all of which, save one, are making rapid progress. These are :—

- (1) Construction and working of railways,
- (2) Construction of a reservoir on the Cauvery river at Kannambadi,
- (3) Further development of the Cauvery Power Scheme,
- (4) Construction and repair of minor tanks,
- (5) Malnad Improvement Scheme,
- (6) Village Improvement Scheme, and
- (7) Operations of the Economic Conference.

69. You may be aware that, between 1900 and 1911, *Construction and working of Railways.* that is, for nearly 12 years, there was a complete stoppage of railway activity in the State and the railway mileage in Mysore, compared to the population, fell short of that in British India. Since 1911, a persistent effort has been made to develop railway construction and as a result we have work going on, at present, on about 130 miles of railway.

The Kolar-Bowringpet Railway, the first new line completed since railway construction was resumed, was opened by His Highness the Maharaja in December last.

It is gratifying to note that the people in the districts are beginning to invest money in railway enterprises.

We want a length of about 1,000 miles of railway for adequately opening out our districts and to give an impetus to the agricultural and commercial prosperity of the State. The Railway service, when the lines are in operation, is also intended to provide profitable employment to the people of the State. The outlay already incurred is Rs. 256 lakhs and the programme of 1,000 miles when completed will bring the total expenditure to about 500 lakhs.

70. The question of utilizing the surplus waters of the Cauvery river within the Mysore State has formed the subject of a somewhat protracted controversy between this State and the neighbouring Presidency of Madras for the past three or four years, and last year the Government of India decided to refer the matter to a strong Committee of Arbitration for enquiry. The Committee conducted their investigations for nearly ten months and, in May *The construction of the Cauvery Reservoir.*

last, submitted their award to the Government of India. His Highness' Government and the very large population interested in the development of the Cauvery valley within our State are confident of the justice of their claims and they anxiously await the decision of the Government of India on this momentous issue.

The Kannambadi Reservoir Project has for its object the storage of the surplus waters of the Cauvery river,—surplus which normally runs to waste into the sea. The present supply of the river channels is precarious. With an assured supply from the reservoir, the way will be paved for the cultivation of high class perennial crops not hitherto grown in that valley. Arrangements are being made to cultivate, with the aid of the storage, about 10,000 acres of sugarcane under the existing and new channels.

A scheme for re-settling the population which will be drowned out by the new reservoir is being successfully dealt with by our officers.

Further development of the Cauvery Power Scheme.

71. The construction of the reservoir will enable Government to protect the power supply, which at present is somewhat precarious during the hot weather months; and to increase the same from about 11,000 H. P. to about 18,000 H. P. It is expected that the necessary works will be completed before July next, and if there is sufficient demand for additional power thereafter, further developments will follow.

It will be one of the duties of the Electrical Department to develop permanent markets for our power supply by extending its use for industrial purposes in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Construction and repair of Minor Tanks.

72. The question of minor tanks has engaged our active attention during the year. Government have strengthened the Maramat establishment required in the districts at an additional cost of Rs. 42,312 and the grant for the restoration of minor tanks now stands at Rs. 2,00,000. Government are prepared to further increase the grant, if necessary.

A scheme is under consideration to encourage the people of the village or villages interested in a tank to carry out the work of restoration or repairs by their own efforts with aid from Government, in the shape of grants, remissions of assessment or other concessions. This is one of the measures in which the people's co-operation with Government in the years to come will be attended with the most beneficial results.

73. I stated last year that His Highness' Government intended to take active measures for the re-population, and the sanitary and economic improvement of the *malnad* portions of the three districts, namely, Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan. A scheme drawn up for the purpose was brought into operation in February last. To give an opportunity to the leading people of the districts to participate in the work, non-officials have been associated with the officials and local committees have been appointed one for each district, as well as a central committee to control the operations, and they are provided with funds and an adequate staff. The measures in progress during the few months in which the scheme was in operation during the year comprise—removing rank vegetation, improving the supply of drinking water, shifting insanitary villages, popularising the use of quinine, spreading the benefits of vaccination and imparting to the people a knowledge of the rules of personal and domestic hygiene. A malarial survey with laboratory investigation has been commenced in order to identify the species of mosquito responsible for the spread of the disease. An experienced officer of the Medical department was placed on special duty for a short time to formulate the lines of such a survey and investigation and to suggest improvements in the registration of vital statistics. Arrangements are in progress for increasing the number of vaccinators, midwives and compounders and the question of providing additional dispensaries both of the stationary and travelling types and the necessary maternity hospitals is under active consideration.

74. Attempts are also being made to attract settlers to the *malnad*. Government have recognised that the problem of the *malnad* is partly economic in character and in this view have sanctioned measures for encouraging education, for multiplying occupations by developing local industries chiefly connected with forest produce, for opening up the country by increasing communications and for promoting co-operative enterprise.

Numerous details have yet to be perfected. Until the people are awakened to a sense of their own responsibility, progress will largely depend on the activity and enthusiasm which the Government officers entrusted with the operations may bring to bear on this work.

75. This scheme which I foreshadowed in my *Village Improvement* Address last year was put in hand in the latter part of the year and it has made satisfactory progress in the few

Malnad Improvement Scheme.

Scheme.

months it has been in operation. The following figures taken from the most recent reports will indicate the results attained :—

Number of villages for which committees have been formed out of a total number of 16,740 in the State	11,923
Number of village committees started ...	7,440
Number of villages in which people have agreed to devote half a day's labour once a week for communal benefit... ..	6,126
Number of villages (in five districts) which have started libraries or subscribed for newspapers	55

Considering that the seasonal conditions last year were somewhat unfavourable and the outlook in the current year up to the present has not been very satisfactory, the extent of popular support given to the scheme is extremely gratifying.

76. Under the sanctioned scheme, the Government contribution towards the cost of works started by the Village Improvement Committees was fixed at one-third of the total cost; but in view of the attendant difficulties in carrying out the scheme in its initial stages, the Government contribution was increased to one-half for the year under review as well as for the current year.

The Village Improvement Committees undertook during the period, works of permanent utility involving an estimated outlay of Rs. 1,25,000 of which the Government share amounted to Rs. 59,000. The balance of Rs. 66,000 was contributed by the villagers concerned either in cash or labour.

77. The Revenue Commissioner states that signs are not wanting to indicate the popularity of the scheme. It owes its rapid introduction to the enthusiasm and interest taken by our District Revenue officers. If wisely directed, its operations should be the means of spreading enlightenment among the people and stimulating co-operative action for improving the prosperity and conveniences of our villages. Nature has so liberally endowed our country with beautiful scenery and natural facilities of every kind that, if only the people made the attempt, many a village might be transformed from a congregation of irregularly disposed huts—separated by ill-kept and insanitary spaces—into well-ordered, cleanly and attractive places of human abode.

Economic Conference.

78. The changes in the constitution and functions of the Economic Conference have been dealt with already.

The object of the Conference is, as you are aware, to improve education and develop agriculture and Industries and Commerce. On account of the low level of activity and achievement in this respect in the past, it is the prime duty of the State and the leaders of the people to help to guide the public to improve their economic condition. His Highness' Government spend about 2½ lakhs a year at present, or less than 1 per cent of our revenues for the purpose of spreading sound ideas and preparing the people to participate in economic progress. Government are prepared to spend up to Rs. 3 lakhs per annum, if necessary, for a period of five years.

79. The work of the Conference is mainly carried on by the three Central Committees and the District Committees. These Committees have been investigating a large number of subjects of economic interest, which are in various stages of progress. Much spade work has been done in collecting useful information which is a necessary preliminary to the preparation of practical schemes. Some of the recommendations made by the Committees have been sanctioned by Government and several others are under their consideration.

80. Amidst much generous enthusiasm, there have not been wanting criticisms of some of the measures in progress. Government are doing what they consider to be demanded in the true interests of the country and likely to satisfy the best informed opinion on each subject. If, in respect of any of these measures, at least half a dozen members of this Assembly meet and formulate their difficulties and objections, and ask for information, every endeavour will be made to meet their wishes. If alternative proposals of a constructive character are put forward, Government will not be slow to give the suggestions their best consideration.

81. Chief among the subjects dealt with by the *Education Committee*. Education Committee were the establishment of Public Libraries in Bangalore and Mysore, the improvement of Industrial Schools, the organization of physical education, the employment of itinerant teachers and lecturers, etc., the education of adults and the encouragement of literature in Kannada to make it a suitable vehicle for the spread of general and scientific knowledge among the masses of the population.

82. The Agricultural Committee took up during *Agricultural Committee*. the year the question of the improvement of sericulture. This industry provides profitable occupation to people in

22 taluks of the State. The services of Signor Washington Mari, an experienced Italian expert, were secured for a year and a Central Sericultural Farm was opened at Channapatna, where he conducted several trials and experiments. In the first six months of this year 51,000 cocoons of several varieties were raised and about half the number were sold to the raiyats. The experiments carried out in rearing the Mysore, Bengal and Italian worms and cross breeds have yielded useful indications as to the directions in which the future development of the industry may be attempted.

A scheme is in preparation to build, in different localities, model rearing houses which will also serve as small seed stations for the present. A number of students have been trained in improved methods of sericulture and the staff of Assistant Inspectors has been increased in number and posted to several of the sericultural taluks. Steps have been taken to introduce sericulture into parts of the State where it was not in existence before.

83. A Silk Association has been formed at Channapatna consisting of people connected with all branches of the silk industry with a view to spread knowledge of the new methods among the rural population. The Association is yet young but I hope that it will soon become a useful medium for bringing the people under the influence of our expert agency.

Considerable attention has been paid to horticulture and a survey of fruit areas has been undertaken to ascertain the possibilities of fruit culture in the State.

The feasibility of dairy farming has been investigated and encouragement is being given for the development of the industry by private enterprise.

The Committee has issued a number of bulletins containing useful information, both in English and Kannada, and has tried to reach a large circle of readers interested in scientific methods of agriculture.

84. The Industries and Commerce Committee considered the question of starting various industries, such as wood distillation, manufacture of cotton seed oil, pharmaceutical preparations, cultivation of sisal-hemp, cocoanut fibre, glass, matches, etc. Some of the enquiries have assumed a practical shape. The opening of a factory for the manufacture of pencils and the possibility of starting tile factories on a large scale in the Mysore District and the *malnad*, are under investigation by experts. An

Industrial Depot for the exhibition and sale of articles of local manufacture has been opened in Bangalore and is reported to be working satisfactorily.

85. The results of the investigation into the industrial condition of Mysore by Mr. V. S. Sambasiva Iyer, who was deputed for the purpose, have recently been published. His report brings together a large mass of information connected with the economic development of the country and also contains various useful suggestions for improving existing industries and starting new ones.

86. One of the important advances made in the direction of commercial development is the starting of the Bank of Mysore, which commenced work in October 1918. Through its instrumentality, a sum of about Rs. 30 lakhs is under circulation and very satisfactory banking facilities have been provided by the agencies established in various parts of the State.

87. The District Committees have also drawn up definite programmes of work and are engaged in investigating several questions of economic interest with special reference to the local areas concerned.

88. As the work connected with the Economic Conference has expanded, District Officers are finding it difficult to devote adequate attention to it without special assistance. Government have therefore recently sanctioned the appointment of a Superintendent or Organiser for each district whose duty it will be to help the Deputy Commissioner and the District Committee in spreading information, stimulating local enterprise and helping people in organizing practical schemes with the co-operation of experts employed in the several departments. The Superintendents will be in touch with the various authorities concerned and will serve as a medium for co-ordinating the activities of the Central and District Committees.

89. Forty-seven Taluk Progress Committees have been formed to develop economic work in the taluks and it is expected that in the course of the next few months, similar committees will be formed in all the remaining taluks.

90. It has been decided to issue at an early date a monthly journal in connection with the work of the Economic Conference, in English and Kannada, which will serve to bring into closer touch all persons interested and all agencies engaged in the work of the economic progress of the State.

91. In another place of this Address I have referred to the formation of Village Improvement Committees. It is the hope of Government that all these organisations beginning from the central body and spreading among a large number of towns and villages will work in unison and form the necessary agency for developing economic schemes, for ascertaining important local wants, for spreading information among a large portion of the people of the State and for organising and directing into profitable channels whatever intelligence, energy, capital or enterprise may be available in the country.

5.—Administrative Efficiency.

Efficiency Audit.

92. I will next say a few words about measures taken for improving the working of the administrative machinery.

In last year's address, I mentioned that the question of improving the efficiency of the several branches of the public service had been receiving the special attention of Government and that it was proposed to introduce a system of administrative scrutiny and check described as 'efficiency audit.'

The system has been in full working order for the past two or three months. The establishment employed is temporary and consists of a Gazetted officer and a few clerks who form a branch of the General and Revenue Secretariat.

93. The officer is engaged in examining the standing orders and office manuals with a view to promote system and regularity in the transaction of public business and co-ordination of work between the various departments. He will help in the reorganization of Government departments which may require attention, in the inspection of individual offices when necessary and in taking stock of progress made on the special programmes laid down from time to time.

94. The system of Local Self-Government in the State dealing with the functions and responsibilities of Local Boards and Municipalities is undergoing a thorough investigation. A committee of Government officers and non-official gentlemen, with Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs, C.S.I.,

Second Member of Council, as Chairman, which has been considering the subject for some time past has just concluded its deliberations.

95. In every department of Government and public work, a large number of new questions arise from time to time requiring study and investigation and the Departmental heads often find themselves unable to give continuous attention to them. A list of subjects connected with the organization and development of the department is maintained, and a few selected subjects are taken up from time to time for investigation and report, with the help of Government officers and when necessary, also of non-official gentlemen who may be interested in, or who may have made a special study of, the subjects. Several subjects have been dealt with in this way, and our sincere thanks are due to the gentlemen who have co-operated with Government and given their services for the work.

Organization and Development questions.

96. A stricter system of recruitment based mainly on merit and capacity should be introduced in all branches of the service after making reasonable allowance for the claims of special classes of tax-payers hitherto imperfectly represented in the public service. There is no reason why we should be content with men of ordinary calibre when we can get the pick of the talent available in the country for the same salaries.

Recruitment and Promotions.

The selection for promotion should be based on approved service and merit and for this purpose, correct records of conduct and qualifications should be maintained in greater detail than at present. If we are to encourage officers who are self-reliant and resourceful, it will be necessary to give special promotions to men of outstanding capacity and worth.

Government propose to issue shortly suitable rules to regulate the conduct and responsibility of officers of the various services of the State.

97. A new departure, during the year, was the tours of inspection undertaken by members of Government under a revised system, resulting in a considerable amount of inspection work done by them. Out of a total of 68 taluks and 9 sub-taluks in the State, the two members and myself have, between us, inspected 52 taluks and 5 sub-taluks. These inspections will be continued in the coming year also, and an endeavour will be made to see that they lead to permanent results, and that the more

Inspections by Members of Government.

*Statistical Atlas and
District and Town
Hand-books.*

important wants and grievances in each taluk are catalogued and constantly kept in view, both by the official and non-official classes, till the wants are supplied and the grievances redressed.

98. At present, there is a lack of information regarding essential facts pertaining to the administration in general and to the resources and needs of the people in particular, in each district, city and important town. A beginning has been made to supply these wants by the preparation of hand-books for districts and guide-books for the municipal towns. Mr. K. R. Srinivasiengar, M.A., till recently Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments, has been entrusted with the preparation of a statistical atlas and abstract. He is also compiling the district hand-books with the aid of the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts concerned.

Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, President of the Bangalore City Municipality, has issued a useful and neatly got-up hand-book for the Bangalore City, and the Municipal Councils of a few other towns have undertaken to publish smaller guide-books.

A hand-book for the Tumkur District has been published by Mr. B. J. Kumaraswamy Naik, Deputy Commissioner, and another for the Kolar District, prepared by Mr. B. Ramaswamayya, is in the press.

*Taluk and Village
Manuals.*

99. The preparation of a Manual for regulating the work of the Taluk offices and defining the duties and responsibilities of the Taluk officials has been taken in hand. Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao, retired Deputy Commissioner, who has had considerable experience as a Revenue officer, has set an example of public spirit by undertaking to do the work in an honorary capacity. He has also completed the compilation of a Village Manual. A District Office Manual will be compiled for the guidance of officials as soon as the Taluk and Village Manuals are printed and issued.

6.—Conclusion.

100. I will now conclude with a few general observations on the present situation in Mysore and our hopes and fears, for the future, from the standpoint of the prosperity of His Highness' subjects.

I have referred to the short rainfall and scarcity of food and fodder both last year and now. Bad seasons are increasingly frequent in this State. The methods of cultivation are primitive in large areas of the country and the application of science to farming is little known. Even in good seasons, the ordinary agriculturist goes without sufficient occupation from four to six months in the year. Many artisan and professional classes have had to abandon their special avocations through stress of competition and fall back on agriculture. The village tanks are getting silted and shallow, and they usually dry up a few months after the monsoon is over, with the result that scarcity of water for men and cattle is of common occurrence in the rural areas.

Our agricultural population is very ignorant. The power of initiative, co-operation and organised activity for public or private enterprises, which is so sedulously fostered in other countries, is utterly lacking in this State.

101. In my Address of last year, I devoted a section to the subject of the efficiency of the people. I have already explained what Government have done or are doing in order to develop the economic resources of the State and to improve the machinery of the administration. As regards the improvement of the people, Government are doing all they can, by liberal expenditure on education and in other ways, to encourage industrial and commercial enterprise among the people. *Efficiency of the People.*

In this connection, I believe it is permissible to ask—What are the people doing to help themselves? To what extent will they exert themselves for a more active participation in the civic and industrial life of the country? These questions will be repeated with growing persistency in the coming years and you must see to it that your response is hearty and increasingly unanimous.

102. The spirit of enquiry should be cultivated by our people and they should study what science has done for promoting human enterprise in foreign lands and practise the lessons deduced from such comparison.

Changes are going on unnoticed in the practical life of the people and many good and useful habits and practices of the past are disappearing. It behoves us to single out the more useful methods and practices, both our own and those of foreign countries at the present time, and familiarise the public with them, till they come to be accepted as standards in the daily life of our people.

*Regulation of activities
in city, town and
village.*

103. Proposals are being discussed with a view to encourage the people to keep under study and observation every important activity in the country, municipal, economic, social and moral, with a view to the constant improvement of the standards of work and living of the persons engaged in them.

The object aimed at is to appoint some person or persons to be responsible for every profession or activity as practised in each city, town and village; to collect funds and stimulate work with a view gradually to improve the material and moral condition of the people in every profession and grade of society.

A beginning in this direction is being made in Bangalore under the leadership of our esteemed countryman, Dewan Bahadur Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty and, if voluntary effort is forthcoming, there is no reason why the city of Mysore should not follow the example of Bangalore and why other smaller towns should not take up this good work in their turn.

*Appeal for
Co-operation.*

104. Government recognise that it is a part of their duty to help the people to improve their condition and equip them for the struggle for existence. The time has gone by when Government officers could afford to be content with collecting taxes, maintaining order and dispensing justice.

I am told on the authority of competent observers that there is a distinct improvement in the civic life of the Bangalore City, and that Municipal Councillors and leading private gentlemen are giving their time and work ungrudgingly to municipal affairs and questions of public interest.

There are evidences of public spirit and increasing harmony between Government officers and the people in the districts and I can speak from personal knowledge that our village population are making large sacrifices for promoting education.

When I outlined the Village Improvement Scheme in my Address last year, some sixty members from your body offered help and co-operation to inaugurate that movement. I now see that that help has been given without stint. If in respect of all new undertakings, officials and non-officials are animated by the same ideals and work in unison, the beneficial results will be very marked. I earnestly hope that, in the coming year, our officers may look forward to increasing co-operation from you and from the general public whom you represent.

105. The recent growth of communications has been bringing us closer to the populations of the world. It is an advantage to come into closer contact with people more civilised than ourselves if we can profit by their example. But we must recognise that this close association has also brought us increased responsibilities. It has brought us into the vortex of the struggle for existence and the first warning we have received is a rise in prices. Where formerly the economic effects of local enterprises were determined by local conditions, we are now called upon, without adequate training or skill and with our primitive implements, to take our place in international competition. In the face of the increasing severity of the struggle, our spirit of content, our indifference to science and material progress, are a growing peril. Hard times will be coming if we are not more adaptive and it is our duty to see that the awakening did not come too late.

M. VISVESVARAYA,
Devan of Mysore.